United Nations S/2005/564

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 August 2005

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the deputy representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 26 January 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations, stating that Nikolay V. Chulkov has been appointed deputy representative of the Russian Federation on the Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

05-47980 (E) 020905

United Nations A/59/907–S/2005/565

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 September 2005
English
Original: Spanish

General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 148
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 6 September 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the text of the declaration made by the National Assembly of People's Power concerning the five heroes unjustly imprisoned in North American prisons (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly under item 148, "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", and as a document of the Secretary-General.

(*Signed*) Orlando **Requejo Gual**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

05-48056 (E) 070905 070905

Annex to the letter dated 6 September 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration by the National Assembly of People's Power

Gerardo Hernández, Ramón Labañino, Antonio Guerrero, Fernando González and René González are victims of a colossal injustice for having faced up to anti-Cuban terrorism in its own den. Seven years after they were arrested they remain locked up in maximum security federal prisons, isolated from one another and subjected to cruel treatment, including various restrictions on family visits. Gerardo has not been allowed any visits from his wife and René has not been allowed to meet with his wife and seven-year-old daughter.

These Cuban are being punished for their heroism, for which they deserve the appreciation and gratitude of mankind. The entire proceedings against them can only be explained by the United States Government's complete lack of principles. There was never any justification for their being arrested and subjected to a travesty of a trial or for their being convicted and sentenced.

On 27 May 2005, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights determined that our compatriots were being arbitrarily and illegally deprived of their freedom and urged the United States Government to put an end to their detention.

On 9 August, the Court of Appeals of the eleventh Circuit, located in Atlanta, issued its ruling, a 93-page text overturning the convictions and rescinding the judgment handed down against them in Miami. Before coming to this unanimous decision the judges reviewed all the circumstances surrounding the case, including numerous terrorist actions against Cuba, and studied the background, the proceedings of the trial and the jurisprudence. The Five had filed their appeals on 7 April 2003 despite tremendous obstacles, such as the solitary confinement to which they were subjected the previous month which prevented them from having normal communication with their defence attorneys.

There is no reason why they should be kept in prison; that is only for people who have been found guilty and sentenced by a court.

Keeping them in prison is tantamount to kidnapping. The Government of the United States should never have arrested them; it is under a moral, political and legal obligation to release them immediately and unconditionally.

While viciously persecuting five heroes of the fight against terrorism, the United States continues stubbornly to prevent Luis Posada Carriles — a self-confessed and convicted terrorist whose extradition the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has requested — from being brought to justice; it has yet to accede to that request and is, on the contrary, impeding it with deceitful, murky and illegal manoeuvres.

More than three months ago, representatives of the United States Government politely collected that criminal and installed him in a comfortable and privileged location in El Paso, Texas. They did so even though the well-known murderer had entered United States territory secretly and illegally, in collusion with the authorities

who permitted him to move around freely in Miami, to visit his friends, give interviews and make statements in which he confirmed having had a long career of crimes and misdeeds.

Posada Carriles is being treated as though he were not even an immigration case; that is not only in marked contrast with the violent treatment accorded to millions of undocumented workers but is an attempt to divert the public's attention in order to evade the inescapable duty to hand him over to Venezuela. He was being tried there for the atrocious terrorist act of destroying a civilian aircraft in flight, and thereby killing the 73 persons who were on board on 6 October 1976, but escaped with Washington's complicity and went on to work directly with the White House in criminal operations against our peoples.

Thanks to the support given him by the United States he was able to continue his terrorist career and went on to plan several attempts on the life of President Fidel Castro and to direct numerous attacks with explosives that caused grave injury to humans including the death of a young Italian tourist in Havana, and material damage. He has enjoyed such impunity that he has boasted of these monstrous acts in statements and interviews published in *The New York Times* and in other printed and televised media in the United States, and even in an autobiography.

In protecting Posada Carriles, the Government of the United States is violating Security Council resolution 1373, which was adopted at the initiative of the United States on 28 September 2001, and all the international Conventions and agreements against terrorism, in particular the Montreal Convention, which came into force in 1973, and the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

The international community should condemn the Bush administration for sponsoring international terrorism, as scandalously demonstrated by the kidnapping of our Five Heroes and the protection it continues to give to Mr. Posada Carriles, Orlando Bosch and other known criminals who stroll through the streets of Miami.

It is time to stop Mr. Bush and his irresponsible and immoral policy of massacring the Iraqi people, destroying the lives of thousands of young North Americans, threatening the entire world with a war without end, restricting freedoms in the United States itself and shattering the legal and moral obligations incumbent upon all States while protecting a notorious murderer and keeping five selfless fighters against terrorism locked up.

The National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba calls on the Parliaments, political and social organizations, on all men and women who dream of a better world, a world of justice, peace and freedom to demand the immediate and unconditional release of Gerardo Hernández, Ramón Labañino, Antonio Guerrero, Fernando González and René González and to call for the extradition to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela of Luis Posada Carriles so that he may be tried and punished for his crimes which have so far gone unpunished.

United Nations S/2005/566

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 September 2005

Original: English

Letter dated 2 September 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1616 (2005) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In paragraph 4 of that resolution, the Council requested me, in consultation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to re-establish the Group of Experts for a period expiring on 31 January 2006, drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1596 (2005).

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that, taking into account the requirements set out in Security Council resolution 1616 (2005), I have appointed the following five experts:

1. Mr. Ibra Deguene Ka (Senegal, Chairman)
2. Mr. Joseph Andre Jacques Buisson (Canada, arms trafficking expert)
3. Mr. Rico Carisch (Switzerland, finance expert)
4. Mr. Abdoulaye Cissoko (Mali, aviation expert)
5. Mr. Jean Luc Gallet (France, customs and border control expert)

I have also selected Mr. Ka to chair the Group of Experts.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

05-48066 (E) 060905

United Nations A/60/341–S/2005/567

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
8 September 2005
English
Original: English and French

General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Item 111 of the provisional agenda*
Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Identical letters dated 29 August 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

The sixth high-level meeting between the United Nations and regional and other intergovernmental organizations was convened at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 25 and 26 July 2005. The theme of the meeting was "United Nations-regional organizations: partnership for a more secure world". Twenty delegations from regional, subregional and other intergovernmental organizations, thirteen at the level of head of organization, took part in the meeting.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the findings of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (A/59/565) and my report entitled "In larger freedom" (A/59/2005) and in particular, the recommendations related to regional organizations. The participants agreed that the relationship between the United Nations and the regional and other intergovernmental organizations should be significantly strengthened. They also agreed that the results of the meeting should be conveyed to the High-level Plenary Meeting that will be held from 14 to 16 September in New York.

In that connection, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the conclusions of the meeting, which reflect my understanding, as Chairman, of the various proposals and comments (see annex I). I also attach the text of my opening remarks (see annex II). I shall keep you informed of further progress made by the United Nations and regional and other intergovernmental organizations in this increasingly important field.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

* A/60/150.

05-48331 (E) 090905

Annex I

[Original: English]

Conclusions of the Chairman of the sixth high-level meeting between the United Nations and regional and other intergovernmental organizations

25 and 26 July 2005

1. The sixth high-level meeting between the United Nations and regional and other intergovernmental organizations was held on 25 and 26 July 2005 at United Nations Headquarters. Twenty organizations participated in the meeting, of which 13 were represented at the level of head of organization. A list of participating organizations is included in paragraph 11.

2. In his opening statement the Secretary-General noted that the meeting was being held at a unique moment for the international community. There was a crisis of confidence in the ability of multilateral institutions to meet the challenges of our times. Yet moments of crisis carried the seeds of opportunity, and it was necessary now to reinvigorate the multilateral system through the adoption of far-reaching reform measures such as those proposed in recent reports to be discussed at the sixtieth anniversary session of the General Assembly (namely, the report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (A/59/565) and the report of the Secretary-General entitled "In larger freedom" (A/59/2005). The relationship of the United Nations with regional and other intergovernmental organizations was a critical part of this effort. He called for a common vision of a global architecture of peace and security with interlocking capacities based on the comparative advantages of the global and regional institutions.

3. Participants condemned the spate of terrorist bombings of recent months, which had shaken the peoples of the world. Never before had the security of the individual citizen and the security of the global community been so starkly and closely connected. It was, in their view, clear that the human security of all citizens of the planet and the State security of members of both the United Nations and regional and other participating organizations depended on combating terrorism while also respecting civil liberties and addressing the root causes of conflict and terrorism. Structural prevention needed also to be complemented by effective operational prevention, based on effective regional-global cooperation in conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. To that end, the systemic weaknesses of the global system, such as absolute poverty, natural resource depletion and environmental degradation, health pandemics and the social ills of crime and corruption needed to be seriously addressed as issues of international peace and security.

4. Participants recalled the challenge articulated by the Secretary-General at the fifth high-level meeting to develop a regional-global mechanism of peace and security. They expressed satisfaction at the work done in the two years since then on strengthening the United Nations-regional organizations partnership. In this respect they endorsed the proposals, with modifications agreed upon at the meeting, put forward by the six working groups that had been established in the areas of peacekeeping, civilian protection, respect for human rights in counter-terrorism,

dialogue among civilizations, disarmament and the implications of United Nations reform for the partnership. They supported the further development of organizational capacities in conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding at both the regional and subregional levels. In this respect they supported in particular the proposed 10-year capacity-building plan for the African Union. Future meetings would include special attention to African needs.

5. In the light of the trauma experienced by peoples of so many regions of the world in the wake of the Asian tsunami and other recent natural disasters, participants agreed to include disaster relief and disaster risk-reduction on their agenda for future cooperation.

6. It was recognized that a need existed for a more structured relationship between the United Nations and regional and other intergovernmental organizations if a genuine complementarity based on their comparative advantages was to be realized. Participants endorsed the intention of the Secretary-General to conclude agreements of appropriate kinds with individual organizations.

7. Participants also agreed upon the following measures:

- To convene on an annual basis to monitor developments in international security and promote the goals of the United Nations
- To ensure that their high-level meetings coincide with the meetings held by the Security Council with regional organizations for better efficiency of participation and for substantive complementarity of agendas
- To establish a standing committee that would act, under terms of reference agreed upon by all participating organizations, as an initiator of ideas, a mobilizer of political will and sustainable direction and a monitor for ensuring the implementation of decisions made
- To identify one high-level official in each organization for the purpose of liaising with the United Nations and with one another
- To recognize that interested regional and subregional organizations will pursue joint activities under the umbrella of high-level meetings under Chapter VIII of the Charter while other intergovernmental organizations will partner with the United Nations under the other Charter provisions, in response to the distinction made by the High-level Panel to that effect
- To strengthen both the secretariat of the high-level meetings in the Department of Political Affairs and its research partner (Comparative Regional Integration Studies, United Nations University) in order to provide continuous assistance for the new standing committee and the working groups.

8. Participants supported the establishment of a Human Rights Council and a Peacebuilding Commission, while stressing the latter's role also in conflict prevention. They adopted a statement on a partnership among civilizations (see appendix).

9. Participants recalled with appreciation the conference immediately preceding the high-level meeting, organized by Max van der Stoel, on "quiet diplomacy" as a method of conflict prevention and resolution under Chapter VI of the Charter.

10. The detailed record of the sixth high-level meeting and the decisions reached on the results of each working group will be distributed to participants for comment and will thereafter form the basis of work in preparation for the seventh high-level meeting.

11. Participating regional and other intergovernmental organizations were as follows:

African Union

Caribbean Community Secretariat

Collective Security Treaty Organization

Commonwealth of Independent States

Commonwealth Secretariat

Community of Portuguese-speaking countries

Council of Europe

European Union; represented by the Presidency of the Council, the Council Secretariat and the Commission

Economic Community of Central African States

International Criminal Police Organization

International Organization of la Francophonie

League of Arab States

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Organization of American States

Organization of the Islamic Conference

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Pacific Islands Forum

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Southern African Development Community

Appendix

Statement on a partnership among civilizations

1. The participants in the sixth high-level meeting between the Secretary-General and the heads of regional and other intergovernmental organizations commend the dialogue among civilizations, launched in 1998 by the United Nations. The dialogue was born of the existence of two different perceptions of diversity: diversity as a threat or diversity as an instrument for betterment and growth. The need still exists to overcome divisiveness deriving from prejudice, intolerance, misconceptions, enmity and lack of knowledge. The dialogue thus continues to require institutional support.

2. To foster this, we agree that it is necessary to proceed towards a partnership among civilizations, involving all stakeholders — Governments, intergovernmental organizations and civil society. This partnership will represent a powerful response to those who feed on exclusion and arrogantly claim the sole ownership of truth. Indeed, a new "narrative" is called for at a time when old paradigms of international relations are increasingly questioned. Forging common ground requires a global narrative based on our common spiritual and cultural insights.

3. We are determined to strengthen the global agenda-setting role of the majority of humankind. A global agenda intrinsically embraces us all. Thus, a partnership among civilizations is possible. Our increasingly interdependent societies and our common identity as individuals should foster this.

4. We also believe that advocacy of a global civilization with all its diversity, including every citizen of the planet, is needed to pursue the partnership among civilizations project. We intend to establish a group of leading personalities from various sectors of society to play that advocacy role. Our organizations, including those of the United Nations system and transnational organizations, can play a leading role in this endeavour and institutionalize it by taking appropriate steps.

Annex II

[Original: English]

Statement of the Chairman at the opening of the sixth high-level meeting with regional and other intergovernmental organizations

I am pleased to welcome you to the United Nations for the sixth high-level meeting between the United Nations and regional and other intergovernmental organizations.

We meet at a unique moment for the United Nations and the multilateral system. The events that have shaken the international community so profoundly in recent years have produced a crisis of confidence in the ability of our multilateral institutions to cope with the challenges of our time.

Yet moments of crisis carry seeds of opportunity — offering us the chance to react with a positive spirit, innovative mindset and decisive political will. In this way, we can open the door to action for much-needed renewal of our multilateral institutions.

In September, the world's leaders will meet here at the United Nations for what is expected to be one of the largest gatherings of heads of State and Government ever. As of today, 175 heads of State and Government have indicated that they will attend the summit. I believe we will have a once-in-a-generation opportunity to address some of the most pressing challenges of our era.

It will be a test of our ability to act on the understanding that development, security and human rights are not only ends in themselves — they reinforce each other and depend on each other. That in our interconnected world, the human family will not enjoy security without development, will not enjoy development without security, and will enjoy neither without respect for human rights. And that to promote progress in all three, we also need to reinvigorate our multilateral institutions.

We have a solid foundation for doing this. Building on the far-reaching proposals of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change and the Millennium Project, I proposed to United Nations Member States an agenda for the September summit in my report "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all".

Ongoing discussions, under the very able leadership of the President of the General Assembly, are building consensus over a range of issues — on financing for development, comprehensive national development strategies, health and environmental issues; on terrorism and non-proliferation; on post-conflict reconstruction, human rights and reform of the United Nations itself.

The United Nations relationship with regional organizations is a critical part of the discussion.

That is why this meeting is so timely. It gives us an opportunity to provide concerted input to the process.

Indeed, there are a number of interesting proposals on the table. The aim is clear: we need better-structured and more efficient channels of cooperation between

the United Nations and regional organizations. We need agreements between the United Nations and individual organizations to govern the sharing of information, expertise and resources. We need flexible interaction that recognizes the diversity of mandates and means of regional and other intergovernmental organizations and avoids a one-size-fits-all approach.

To that end, I intend to invite more regularly regional organizations to participate in meetings of United Nations coordinating bodies on issues of particular mutual interest. From now on, I also believe that we should implement what has been suggested before and hold a meeting like this every year. If possible, our annual meeting could be arranged so as to coincide with meetings between regional organizations and the Security Council.

As you know, a key point in my reform proposals is the creation of a Peacebuilding Commission, which could help ensure that peace agreements do not collapse and yield to renewed violence.

The Commission would bring together all relevant international and regional actors, from within and outside the United Nations system. It would afford the possibility for regional organizations to have a seat and a voice at the table during the critical rebuilding stage in countries emerging from conflict. It would allow for more cohesive results-oriented planning, taking into account valuable regional expertise and dividing up tasks on the basis of comparative advantage. We should discuss forms and options for your participation during our deliberations later today.

On international peacekeeping, the needs remain great. The demands of war-stricken countries often outstrip the United Nations capacity to deal with them. Moreover, other organizations may be better-suited to respond to certain situations. For example, the African Union is trailblazing a leadership role in Darfur.

We wholeheartedly welcome an overall increase in global peacekeeping capacities and strongly support their further development at the regional and subregional levels, including through the proposed 10-year capacity-building plan for the African Union.

Our challenge now is to articulate a common vision for a global architecture interlocking such capacities based on comparative advantages and clear divisions of labour. We must step up our dialogue on what that system should look like over the coming decades, of course always recognizing the central role of the Security Council in all this, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter.

Also on the agenda is the question of how to increase the participation of regional organizations in multi-pillar peace operations under the overall United Nations umbrella.

All these proposals will add value to the complementary roles which regional organizations can play as true partners of the United Nations in peace, security and beyond.

There are many areas in which we are cooperating and where we can improve our interaction to better results: strengthening democratic institutions, good governance and the rule of law; providing electoral assistance; promoting respect for human rights; responding to humanitarian emergencies, including natural disasters; dealing with terrorism, organized crime and corruption; and supporting the development efforts of weaker nations.

Let us spare no effort to work more closely and more efficiently together for the mutual benefit of our organizations and respective Member States and, above all, for the peoples of every region in the world.

United Nations A/59/911–S/2005/568

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
9 September 2005
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Agenda 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Identical letters dated 8 September 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical table showing the number of Israeli violations of Lebanese sovereignty which occurred during August 2005, i.e., a total of 79 violations (see annex).

These violations are in contravention of the relevant Security Council resolutions, the latest of which is resolution 1614 (2005), and go against the Secretary-General's repeated calls for their cessation, most recently in his report S/2005/460 of 20 July 2005. Lebanon depends on the United Nations to compel Israel to desist from these violations, which constitute a threat to international peace and security, and holds Israel responsible for any consequences to which those acts may give rise.

I request you to have this letter and its annex circulated to the members of the Security Council as a document of the Council under the agenda item on the situation in the Middle East.

(*Signed*) Ibrahim **Assaf**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

05-48426 (E) 090905 090905

Annex to the identical letters dated 8 September 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical table showing Israeli violations of Lebanese sovereignty during August 2005

Air violations				*Sea violations*	*Land violations*			*Total violations*
					Military acts of aggression	*Field violations*	*Breaches*	
Military jet	Reconnaissance	Helicopter	Total	Crossing of territorial waters, artillery fire and shooting of flares and firebombs over territorial waters	Air raids, artillery shelling, shelling of military positions and important posts, attacks on and killing of civilians	Gunfire, shooting of flares, dropping of artillery missiles, infiltration and crossing of international borders	Threats and displaying of weapons, bulldozing of soil, placing of barbed wire and setting up of installations inside Lebanese territory	
6	39	2	47	25	-	6	1	79

United Nations S/2005/569

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 September 2005

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions and statements pertaining to the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea, and the requirements contained therein, including in particular resolution 1586 (2005) of 14 March 2005,

Stressing its unwavering commitment to the peace process, including through the role played by the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), and to the full and expeditious implementation of the Comprehensive peace agreement signed by the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea (hereinafter referred to as "the parties") on 12 December 2000 and the preceding Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities of 18 June 2000 (S/2000/1183 and S/2000/601, respectively, hereinafter referred to as the "Algiers Agreements"), and the delimitation decision by the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission of 13 April 2002 (S/2002/423), embraced by the parties as final and binding in accordance with the Algiers Agreements,

Stressing that lasting peace between Ethiopia and Eritrea as well as in the region cannot be achieved without the full demarcation of the border between the parties,

Deeply concerned with the continued lack of progress in the implementation of the final and binding decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission, and with Ethiopia's ongoing rejection of significant parts of the Boundary Commission's decision,

Noting with deep concern the continuing high concentration of troops in the areas adjacent to the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/2005/553) and welcoming the observations made therein,

Noting possible options to resolve the stalemate in the peace process include, when appropriate, a visit to Ethiopia and Eritrea, as suggested by the Secretary-General in paragraph 38 of his report, as well as a meeting of the witnesses to the signature of the Algiers Agreement,

Welcoming action taken by UNMEE to address the issue of sexual exploitation and abuse, particularly the efforts towards prevention through training; and also the action taken to address HIV and AIDS,

05-50928 (E) 130905

Decides to extend the mandate of UNMEE until 15 March 2006,

Approves the reconfiguration of UNMEE's military component, including an increase in the number of military observers by ten, within the existing overall mandated strength of UNMEE; and the assistance to the parties in the mine action sector, as recommended by the Secretary-General in his report in paragraphs 11 and 42,

Calls on both parties to refrain from any action which may lead to an escalation of the tension, and in this respect urges both parties to give serious consideration to returning to the 16 December 2004 levels of deployment and more generally, to refrain from any threat of use of force against each other,

Reaffirms that Ethiopia and Eritrea have the primary responsibility for the implementation of the Algiers Agreements and the decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission, by making full use of the existing framework of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission,

Calls upon Ethiopia to accept fully the decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission and to enable, without preconditions, the Commission to demarcate the border completely and promptly,

Calls also on the parties to implement completely and without further delay the decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission and to create the necessary conditions for demarcation to proceed expeditiously,

Takes note of the continuing improvement in the climate of cooperation between UNMEE and the parties and *calls* on both parties to cooperate fully and expeditiously with UNMEE in the implementation of its mandate, to ensure the security of all UNMEE staff, and to remove immediately and unconditionally all restrictions on and impediments to the work and to the full and free movement of UNMEE and its staff; also in this regard strongly urges Eritrea to remove the restrictions on UNMEE military police in Asmara,

Urges Eritrea to take immediate steps, in consultation with UNMEE towards implementing the direct United Nations flights between Addis Ababa and Asmara and to reopen the Asmara to Barentu road to UNMEE traffic,

Calls upon both parties to achieve a full normalization of their relationship, including through political dialogue between them for the adoption of further confidence-building measures and to consolidate progress achieved so far,

Expresses its concern at the ongoing food insecurity in Ethiopia and Eritrea and its potential to create greater instability and calls on Member States to continue to provide generous support for both humanitarian and development activities to improve food security in Ethiopia and Eritrea,

Calls on Eritrea to lift all restrictions imposed on the operations of aid organizations, to enable them to carry out their humanitarian activities,

Decides to continue monitoring closely the steps taken by the parties in the implementation of their commitments under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and under the Algiers Agreements, including through the Boundary Commission, and to review any implications for UNMEE,

Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to achieve actual compliance in UNMEE with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, including the development of strategies and appropriate mechanisms to prevent, identify and respond to all forms of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse, and the enhancement of training for personnel to prevent misconduct and ensure full compliance with the United Nations code of conduct, *requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action in accordance with the Secretary-General's Bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (ST/SGB/2003/13) and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including the conduct of pre-deployment awareness training, and take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel,

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the situation closely, to review the Mission's mandate in the light of progress made in the peace process and changes made to UNMEE,

Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2005/570

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 September 2005

Original: English

Letter dated 6 September 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I wish to inform you that the Force Commander of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), Major General Gyorgy Szaraz (Hungary), completed his tour of duty on 11 August 2005. Following the usual consultations, it is my intention to appoint Brigadier General Kurt Mosgaard (Denmark) to the post of Force Commander of MINURSO, effective 12 September.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

05-48479 (E) 090905

United Nations S/2005/571

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 September 2005

Original: English

Letter dated 9 September 2005 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 September 2005 (S/2005/570) concerning your intention to appoint Brigadier General Kurt Mosgaard (Denmark) to the post of Force Commander of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

(*Signed*) Lauro L. **Baja**, Jr.
President of the Security Council

05-48473 (E) 120905